

Obinutuzumab kur 2-6

for Haematological malignancy

Patient information

Regimen schedule

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Obinutuzumab	X																				

Next course of treatment, day 29

Day	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Obinutuzumab							

About your treatment

Obinutuzumab is an antibody that inhibits the growth of cancer cells. Each treatment cycle lasts 28 days. You receive an infusion on Day 1, followed by a 27-day break before a new cycle begins. To reduce the risk of a severe reaction during treatment with Obinutuzumab, you receive preventive treatment. The risk of a severe reaction is highest during the first treatment. During treatment, your blood test results and any side effects are monitored.

Side effects - symptoms and tips

The side effects we list here are the most common and important. They can vary greatly from person to person, and even from time to time. Side effects may determine your dose or require you to stop taking the medicine.

Tell your doctor or nurse if you have any side effects. Often the symptoms can be prevented or alleviated.

Infection susceptibility

You will be susceptible to infection after treatment. This is because the level of white blood cells drops. Before each treatment, blood samples are taken to see if the blood cells have recovered. If the values are too low, the treatment must be postponed.

Tips: Try to avoid close contact with people who have a cold or stomach illness, for example. Wash your hands often with soap and water. Hand sanitizer can be useful.

Problems with stomach and intestines

Diarrhoea is common. You may also become constipated.

Tip: Drink a lot, a few glasses more than usual per day. If you have diarrhoea, avoid fatty, spicy and high-fibre foods. If you're constipated, try high-fibre foods and exercise. Talk to your doctor if you get diarrhoea or constipation - you may need medication.

Contact your clinic immediately at:

Acute

Call 112 in case of persistent acute chest pain, pressure on the chest or difficulty breathing/shortness of breath

Contact your reception immediately at:

Fever above 38 degrees, or temperature lower than 36 degrees.

Severe diarrhea, or diarrhea combined with fever.

Bruises, nosebleeds or other bleeding that you cannot stop.

Palpitation

Skin rash on most of the body, or skin rash with pain.

Sudden deterioration, regardless of symptoms.

Common advice

It is important not to get pregnant or make someone pregnant while you are being treated with cancer drugs, as the drugs can affect the foetus. Therefore, use safe contraceptives. Sometimes double protection is needed, as side effects such as diarrhoea or the direct effect of cancer drugs may mean that the contraceptive pill is not enough protection on its own.

General information about cancer

Useful information about cancer is available from both 1177 Vårdguiden and Cancerfonden:

www.1177.se

www.cancerfonden.se

Notes
